

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
CANNON & COLLINS.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, two DOLLARS in advance—two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if not paid within two months after receipt of the first number, and THREE DOLLARS when payment is made at the end of the year.

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MARRYING WELL,
ORTHE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.
CHAPTER I.
PRUDENTIALS.

"We must discourage Roger's visits, husband," said Mrs. Hartwell, "or Lucy will be lost."

"Married, you mean, my dear."

"And would not that be the same as lost, Mr. Hartwell? Only think a daughter of ours married to a shoemaker! You would turn Rogers out of doors, if it were not for his politics."

"Why wife, I have often heard you praise his industry and excellent character, and he deserves it—for he is really a very clever, sensible young man."

"So he is, husband, good in his way, and at his trade; but can you think him fit company for our Lucy, the only child of a justice of the peace?"

Now, Squire Hartwell happened to be in a self-complacent mood. He was seated in his deep-cushioned, high-backed elbow-chair, (a ponderous machine, containing sufficient material to frame a modern fashionable cottage,) smoking his afternoon pipe, and watching through the window the operations of his reapers in the broad field of wheat which covers many an acre of the gently rising ground east of the dwelling. Here were two sources of satisfaction—personal ease, and the contemplation of his property. Then his wife had touched a most agreeable vein, his magisterial dignity. Luckily for Roger, she did not urge to the utmost.

"Squire Hartwell had held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and had only a week before the commencement of my story, received the additional honor of 'quorum,' to his justiceship. Like all novelties, this last honor seemed of far greater importance than his commission. Had his wife only said 'justice of the peace and quorum,' poor Roger would have been a lost case. But now, after deliberately shaking the ashes from his pipe, Squire Hartwell sat up in his chair with the bearing of a man who is intending to give impartial judgment, let the matter terminate as it may.

"I fear, wife, you are indulging too much pride. Are you not every day complaining of arbitrary distinctions of power, and crying out against the oppression of Parliament, and the insolence of the lords? And shall we now cast aside, as of no account, a vessel which may have been made unto honor, merely because it has not been fashioned in the same patterns as ourselves? No, no, wife; such pride will never do for Christians."

"Are you willing that our Lucy, as good and lovely a girl as the colony of Connecticut can show, should marry a shoemaker?"

"I did not say that, my dear. Surely I can like Roger without having him for a son-in-law; though I think Lucy might look further and choose worse."

"She might marry Seth Trumbull."

"Probably."

"Yes, he promises well, but it is the performance that makes the man."

"Then Dr. Walker is dying for her."

"If he is a good doctor he can cure him self."

"But only think of the difference between him and Roger!"

"Yes, Roger is three inches the tallest."

"How you talk, Mr. Hartwell. I never like to hear joking on serious matters. I think Dr. Walker will be a good match for Lucy. He is gaining practice very fast, and you know he belongs to a respectable family."

"Of tories."

"There, now, politics must be brought in. I wish I might never hear the word tory again."

"I say amen to that wish, my dear; were there no tories amongst us, we should bring Parliament to reason. It is Dr. Walker and such as he, who strengthen the hands of government against us, and encourage this constant encroachment on our rights."

"I don't know what he has done; but he has said that he didn't care about the stamp act, if he was obliged to purchase stamps for his pill paper, but—"

"I suppose he was only joking."

"But Roger would never have said such a word in any way. He is a true whig, every inch of him, and when the struggle comes he will be found in the front ranks."

"Hear me, Mr. Hartwell; do you think our people will ever dare to fight the British soldiers?"

"Dare? Yes, indeed, if the Parliament continues to oppress us. And if every man had the spirit of Roger, we should beat them, too," he added in a low tone.

"Well, I declare, you frighten me. But I cannot believe such terrible times ever will come; and I think people better attend to their own private affairs, and let the government alone."

"So Dr. Walker says, my dear."

"And it is my own opinion, my dear; so no wonder I should esteem him. I think he would make a good husband for Lucy, and I have set my heart upon her marrying well."

And Mrs. Hartwell stepped out of the apartment before her husband could reply. She had sufficient sagacity to know that the longer he defended Roger, the more he would incline to him; and she dreaded, lest in the glow of patriotic feeling, he would take the resolution to admit the shoemaker as the lover of Lucy.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 16.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1855.

Whole No. 120

"Marrying well," mused Squire Hartwell, as he reclined in his easy chair, "marrying well. Ah, that is a true woman's idea; a very good one, too, only the mischief of it is, they do not always calculate rightly. They choose the man who is well off in the world. Now ten to one the last will prove the best match."

CHAPTER II.

THE RIVAL.

"What heavenly sunset consoled Lucy!" exclaimed Anna Minot, as she leaned from the open window, with eyes fixed intently on the west. "See there, Lucy! that rich purple cloud fringed with flame, as though it were the falling mantle from some fiery cherubim—and just above it, see that cloud, like a screen to prevent us from looking to heaven—is it not sublime?"

"Yes, Anna, it is beautiful—very—and here, in the east, is a beautiful moon rising to match it. See, the pure bright orb comes out the moment the sun has hid his face, as though she wished not to attract any of the admiration which belongs to his shining sublimity. The moon seems to me the type of modest woman, who delights to reflect the happiness and prosperity of those to whom she is dear."

"You smile at my smile; well, I confess the moon was always my favorite among the heavenly host, and had I been a heathen born, I should have worshipped the moon."

"And the sun too?"

"If I had been taught, yes; but I should have adored the moon from the impulse of my own feelings."

"Probably; and yonder comes the swain who would have the gentle moon to reflect his light."

"Anna?"

"O, don't blush so, my dear; the moon never blushes. And don't look so grave; though it's rather serious business to manage, because your honored mother has set her face so decidedly against your swain. But never mind; Roger has a bold heart, and it is my opinion he will win the lady. Your father likes him."

"They agree in politics?"

"Better than they do in property, I believe. Ah, Lucy, look this way, here is one coming from the west who has a host of recommendations to your father."

"Who? O, Dr. Walker. He will never gain my favor, I assure you, notwithstanding his host of recommendations."

"How perverse of you, Lucy, not to like a fine, accomplished young man; who is dying for you. Only consider the thousand advantages of having a physician for a husband! Look here, will you? The full moon is not favorable to reason; and besides, there is something beneath the moon that may draw your attention."

"Don't speak so loud, Anna, pray."

"Are you afraid Roger will hear you?"

"No, no; how ridiculous! Let us go down to the parlor."

During the conversation of the cousins, the two young gentlemen named as approprate, were rapidly nearing each other. The dwelling of Squire Hartwell was located at the junction of three roads, where these were the east and west, which were merely paths, united with the great northern highway. The house stood a few rods back from the junction, having a peach orchard in front, a profusion of rose bushes around the solid wall, and a high and heavy gate which shut out the dusty view of the street.

The object of the rivals seemed to be who should first reach the gate. Dr. Walker had the shortest and smoothest path, but the long and rapid strides of Roger were every moment diminishing the inequality; and as for the stones and hillocks in the path, he minded them no more than he would have done thistle down.

Dr. Walker increased his speed almost to a run—it would not do, Roger's strong grasp has thrown open the gate—he has entered—and with no little impetus he sent the ponderous portal back to its station. It shut with a loud bang, just as Walker reached it, bringing him up to a perpendicular as rigid as that of a Prussian grenadier. So closely vis-a-vis was he with the gate that his nose was grazed by the contact; and partly by the rush of the air, his best bowler was thrown from his head, and rolled considerable distance in the dusty path.

Dr. Walker was greatly discomfited, and not a little enraged at the audacity of his rival; but he well knew Roger was not the man he could frighten, and as for fighting such a fellow that was out of the question. So the doctor endeavored to calm and cool himself as best he might—wiped the perspiration from his brow, and the dust from his large silver buckles, adjusted his dress, shook his hat, and having recovered his composure, he walked leisurely forward to pay his respects to Squire Hartwell and the ladies.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICS.

Freedom, patriotism, and philanthropy, are Nature's three patents for making noblemen.

The mind in which either of these three emotions, viz, the love of liberty, the love of country, or the love of mankind is predominant, will be exalted

above the immediate wants and worldly pursuits of men; but if the three noble feelings named, unite and govern in the same mind, be sure that individual will be mighty among his race. No matter in what station he is born, to what calling he has been destined—there is that in his own breast which will bear him upward and onward. And the course of conduct which in a man of his character may, at first, appear presumptuous or impossible, will, in the end, be found perfectly consistent with the confidence which a well balanced and justly directed mind should feel in its own strength and resources.

How little did Dr. Walker appreciate the cool philosophy of Roger's address, as the latter politely bowing on his entrance, inquired after his health. Dr. Walker did not reply—did not seem to have heard—but hastily shaking the Squire's offered hand, he hastened across the apartment, addressed with his smiling compliments the ladies, and seating himself by Mrs. Hartwell, he was soon deeply engaged in conversation about the wealthier.

"Have you heard the news, doctor?" cried the Squire, at the top of his voice. "News! what news?" reiterated Walker, starting.

"Why, that Parliament is about sending over to us all the East India Company's stock of tea!"

"Well."

"I don't think we can be compelled to buy it. I for one affirm that not an ounce shall be drunk in my family."

"Dear me, Mr. Hartwell! what is the use of making such a fuss about a little matter? Only three pence duty on a pound. Why, four pounds of tea would be a large stock for the year, and that will be only one shilling to government."

And Mrs. Hartwell looked triumphant to Dr. Walker for approbation of her prudential speech, while the Squire turned his eye on Roger, as if he wished him to answer it.

"It is not the price or tea, madam, that is of consequence," observed Roger, respectfully "but the establishment of the system of taxation."

"Yes," interrupted the Squire, "it is the principle that we contend against; three pence or three pounds would be all the same. In deed, if we submit to pence, we may also to pounds."

"We must resist it," said Roger.

"We will resist it," echoed the Squire.

"I do not see as any benefit to the country can result from this resistance," said Dr. Walker. "If Parliament has ordered the tea to the colonies, it will come."

"It never shall be sold," said the Squire, setting his teeth, and breathing hard.

"You must watch the ladies narrowly then," said the doctor, laughing. "They relish tea better than these theories of liberty, which none but a politician can understand."

"The ladies will not thank you for rating their understanding and patriotism so low," replied Roger, casting a respectful but penetrating glance on Lucy Hartwell.

"What say you, daughter—do you prefer your tea before the liberties of your country?" said the Squire, who had remarked the heightening color on Lucy's cheek. "Will you drink the tea that is burdened with the tribute which none but slaves would pay?"

"I would sooner drink poison, my dear father, than a beverage obtained by dishonoring my country," said the blushing girl, in a low but emphatic voice.

"That's my own child. I knew you would prove a good whig."

"Nevertheless, the tea will be used," said Walker.

By the fishes, perhaps," retorted Roger, scornfully. "The cargo will never be landed at Boston. I have to-day seen a gentleman from that patriotic town, and I know the resolution of the people. They will sink the ships rather than permit it to be landed!"

"And you, sir, would doubtless be aiding and abetting them if it were in your power," said the doctor.

"With might and main, heart and hand, like a knight without fear and without reproach—from any but tory," replied Roger.

"Do you know that you are talking treason against the British Government?" retorted Walker, angrily, for he saw that Lucy smiled on his rival.

"I know that I am talking reason, sir," replied Roger, calmly rising and confronting his antagonist. "And I have faith to believe that I shall live to see the day when, in America, reason will not be treason."

CHAPTER IV.

A NEW LOVER.

Now a great deal depends upon position. The young girl in the ball room must appear in a graceful position; the statesman before the world must assume a commanding position; but none of these are more important than the position which a young man maintains in the presence of his lady love—from his position, and the manner on which he operates upon her feelings, always predict their destiny. If he rattles and prattles, and

talks sweet nonsense, and she is delighted with it, they will be a stupid couple, and probably quarrel before they have been wedded half a year. If, on the contrary, he appears dignified and respectful, and sometimes introduces subjects of moral and intellectual improvement, and she appears gratified with his tone of sentiment, or responds with a brilliant quotation or appropriate remark—there, I say, is a couple who have a fair chance of being happy themselves, and who will probably shed a lustre around them which shall light the path of others.

When Roger stood before his rival in the calm dignity of a patriot, and Lucy's eye showed that she approved his speech as the perfection of manly sentiment, it was all over with Dr. Walker. He was in a false position. He understood it, too, and more angry that he had been beaten by a man who was in an inferior station, than that he was lost the lady, he determined to bring another competitor into the field; one who had no political disabilities to surmount, who could agree with the father about the whigs, and with the mother about the tories, and whose profession, family, fortune and figure, would, he doubted not, gain the victory over Roger. This new candidate for Lucy's favor, was Seth Trumbull, the young lawyer.

The young lawyer became a constant visitor at Squire Hartwell's. He was soon understood by the whole parish that the match was, as it is termed, made.—True, Lucy steadily denied it; but at that day it was not the fashion for young ladies to proclaim their engagement as soon as they had said yes—so her denial went for nothing.

Dr. Walker asserted confidentially, everywhere, that it would be a match; Mrs. Hartwell did not contradict it; nobody dared question the old Squire on this subject; and as for Anna Minot, the dear, teasing little cousin, she always laughed and said "like enough," when the subject was referred to her. So the matter was settled. Everybody said that Lucy Hartwell was engaged to Lawyer Trumbull.

Everybody said so except Roger; he never ventured to say a word about it. The young ladies generally, believed it was a sad disappointment to him, and pitied him exceedingly. But most of the elderly people, especially the grave fathers, differed from this opinion. They said Roger had no idea of marrying; that he was poor and ambitious, and that such a man never thought till he had risen in the world, in those primitive times, not to marry for money.

Roger had opened a store in a neighboring town. He worked no more at shoemaking, but pursued his business as though his life depended on his diligence.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEFOULMENT.

"Lucy," said Roger—she turning towards him a gleam of moonlight streamed through the leafless boughs of the peach tree beneath which they were passing, and fell strongly on her upturned face; the wavy outline of her eyelashes was distinctly to be traced in shadow on her fair cheek. Roger thought she was very pale. "Lucy, will you grant me one minute's attention?"

She looked towards the door of her dwelling, where Anna Minot and Mr. Trumbull were then entering; she hesitated and stopped.

"Lucy—it is a long time since I have had the pleasure of speaking to you."

"It is about five or six weeks."

"They seem to me ages."

"Do you like your business?"

"I did like it, because it afforded me hope of rendering myself worthy of you. It has been told me—he spoke low, rapidly—that you are inclined to favor Trumbull."

She did not speak.

"I am poor, Lucy; I must labor. I am without friends, and must make my own way. It may be years before I take the station in society which Trumbull now occupies, but as sure as I live, Lucy, I will—"

He paused; for though he had often indulged the hope, indeed belief, that he should rise superior to Trumbull, yet he shrunk from expressing the anticipation. It seemed like a vain boast.

"You do not believe me, then, Lucy?" he continued, after a long pause.

"I have heard nothing to believe—Had we not better go in? my cousin will wonder what demurs we."

"Perhaps Mr. Trumbull will likewise like to know."

"If he does, I shall not take the trouble to tell him."

"Lucy, will you tell me? Are you engaged?"

"No."

"And—and—may I hope that you never will be engaged—that is, to him? Lucy, I love you."

The abruptness and impetuosity with which he spoke, seemed the effect of feelings which he could not repress. Lucy was so surprised, so confused, that she was obliged to lean on his arm for support, so there was no opportunity for her to show much anger at his presumption. Roger soon forgot that he had ever been

poor, and a shoemaker. The first consciousness of being beloved, seems to a young man as the crowning point of his ambition. He feels elevated, for he has secured the empire of one heart which he would not forego for the sceptre of Napoleon.

Roger walked into the parlor of Squire Hartwell that evening with the air of a man who has no further cares for what may befall him in this life; and Anna Minot said that he asked consent that very evening.

"Roger is well enough," said Mr. Hartwell, "and I shall say nothing against the match, now he has left off shoemaking. A merchant's wife has a very respectable station, though nothing very grand. However, if Lucy has no ambition, it does no good for me to talk. I have always been anxious about her marrying well."

"I think, my dear, she is going to marry well," said Squire Hartwell. "Roger will be—"

"Yes, yes, husband, I have heard you say a thousand times he would be a great man, but I never saw any prospect of it, for my part. Anna Minot, in my opinion, does marry well. Mr. Trumbull is a lawyer, and may be a judge."

"And so my Roger."

"O, that is impossible. He has never been educated, Mr. Hartwell."

"He can educate himself."

"Well, well, neither you or I shall ever live to see Roger Sherman a judge."

But they did live to see ROGER SHERMAN A JUDGE, and a SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

LETTER OF HON. D. M. BARRINGER.

SARASOTA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 28, '55.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your letter dated 7th inst., but postmarked Raleigh 13th inst., and also postmarked Saratoga 27th, whence it has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have been since the 10th of this month. I refer to these dates and facts for the purpose of accounting for any seeming delay in answering your letter—a delay which I regret as much as yourself. I now hasten to reply to it as briefly as possible, considering the nature and length of your communication. Omitting all comment on the tone and spirit of your letter, I shall refer to its material parts with every disposition to do you the most ample justice, consistent with truth, remarking only that your letter was not needed for your own vindication.

As to the principal subject of your letter, the substance of the conversation had with me by the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the Cabinet, I have nothing to vary, add or detract from the contents of my letter to you of the 6th July, or of that to Mr. Ellis of the 23d July, which latter has been published. It is true that the Nuncio was the first person who told me of the appointment, and that this took place before the organization of the Cabinet was generally known at Madrid. But it is not true that the conversation occurred before the 4th March, or before the Cabinet was formed, or before intelligence of this fact had been received at Madrid. Information of the formation of the Cabinet had been received at Madrid on that very day, but it had not reached the public mind, nor had it then reached me, until informed by the Nuncio. You ask, in your letter, how is this possible? The answer is plain, and may solve the doubts which you seem to have, and remove the error into which you have, unintentionally, fallen on the subject. There is a telegraph from Paris to Madrid, and from the French and Spanish frontier, which is some 250 miles more or less from Madrid. This telegraph (which is not electric, but of signals, or was then), is owned by, and is under the direction of the Spanish government as well as the "Correo," or mail express, from Bayonne to Madrid. In this way the government often, and in fact generally, obtains information of important events one, two, or even several days before intelligence is received in the usual and regular mode of conveyance by the mail. I remember a striking instance of this in the circumstance that the death of Gen. Taylor was made known to the government by telegraph, and that the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an unofficial note, communicated the melancholy event to me the day preceding its public announcement by the press of Madrid, and several before it was finally confirmed by the regular arrival of American papers and letters at the legation. So in the case of the conversation referred to with the Nuncio, the government had doubtless received information of the formation of the Cabinet at Washington, either by telegraph or express in advance of the intelligence made public by the ordinary means, and some person connected with the government or with that department of it, having control of the despatches and the mail, believing that it would be agreeable to the Nuncio to have this information, especially as a member of the Cabinet was reported to be a Catholic, mentioned it to him; and it so happened that I

saw him soon afterwards, when he mentioned the fact to me, before it was known to the public generally, who were still in ignorance and doubt as to the matter. Whether the news was actually received by telegraph or by written despatches to the government, as was often the case, and then made known to the Nuncio by some persons having knowledge of the fact, as I have stated, I cannot now pretend to say. Nor is it material. I am sure there was no impropriety in the mode in which he was informed, and that there was no surprise on my mind about it, nor, I presume, with any other person familiar with the facts. Whether other names of the Cabinet were mentioned or not, or whether Mr. Campbell was mentioned by him as having charge of the Post Office Department, I cannot now certainly remember, though my belief is that he did so state. All however, was made known to me very soon thereafter, and I think the next or succeeding day was made known to the public generally. At this distance of time, I do not remember the exact day. There was nothing extraordinary at all in the whole affair, as extraordinary as it certainly would have been if the Nuncio had mentioned the circumstance in such a way and under such circumstances as to induce me to believe he had a previous knowledge that the appointment would be made; and much more so, if there been any reason to believe that he was cognizant of any political bargain or intrigue to that effect, as there certainly would have been if he had informed me before he received information of the appointment being actually made. The whole amount of it is simply this: That he happened to receive this information as to the formation of the Cabinet a short time before it was generally known at Madrid who constituted its members.

The reason why I remember the circumstances at all is that he expressed his pleasure at the appointment of a Catholic to office, and his admiration of that feature of our republican government which excludes no one from office on account of his religious opinions—He did not, as you misunderstood me to say, according to your letter, "express gratification that his church was so strong and influential in the United States as to obtain such an honor" but he more than once on subsequent occasions, alluded to the principle of religious toleration as one of the fundamental basis of our political institutions. There are other misapprehensions, certainly inadvertent, in your letter, to which I do not deem it important to allude. I have referred to this conversation with the Nuncio, when in social intercourse with others as well as yourself, surely not for the purpose of proving a political bargain with Archbishop Hughes, or with any other Catholic persons in the last Presidential election of the United States, for as you properly remark, "I had been for years out of the country and was not thoroughly conversant with the changes and issues, and undercurrents of the Presidential election." I had nothing to do with it; but as a representative abroad, endeavored to serve the interest of my country without reference to party distinctions of any kind whatsoever.

But I have mentioned this conversation for the purpose of showing the interest taken in our country by the higher order of the Catholic Clergy in Europe; and as an illustration of what I have had several occasions to observe, as I did to yourself on this subject and in this very connection, that the leading members of that church are as familiar, or more so perhaps, with the character of our institutions and people—our resources—our geography—our general history and progress than many of the wise statesmen of Europe. I repeat, I have never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer, but for a totally different object, as just stated. And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge, and without the knowledge of the facts connected with the conversation which I possess, you might naturally fall. I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the facts do not sustain, that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made. The first time I saw, in what I regarded as an imperfect report of your speech at Washington, published in the Raleigh Register, the circumstance of this conversation used as proof of this charge. I hastened to correct the erroneous impression, in my letter to you of the 6th of July at Niagara Falls. And when I saw that I was afterwards quoted as authority for a statement in a 4th of July Oration at Washington, for saying not only that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, gave me this information; but that it was given even before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here in the United States—and that it was used to establish, in part this charge of political corruption, I wrote to the author, Mr. Ellis, to correct the statement, in a letter which has been published.

It was entirely proper and not, "out of record" that I should state, as I have done in the letters on this subject, my own inferences from the information communicated to me. It was essential to the whole truth, for without it, erroneous impressions were being made, never intended by me—and, in my opinion, not justified by the facts. When this matter was referred to by me at Baltimore in June last, when I met you but for a short time, I did not at all suppose that it was to be

used in connection with this charge, nor did I suppose, in our first conversation at Raleigh, that it would be used for any purpose, publicly. For although the conversations with you were not confidential, but in the freedom of casual social intercourse, I could not suppose, I would be quoted as authority on such a subject and for such a purpose, in public addresses, without a written permission and statement from me. In reply to your inquiry whether I intend in my letter to say that my opinion now is "that there was no such understanding as that referred to in regard to the Roman Catholic vote being given to Mr. Pierce, or whether your opinion now is that the Pope's Nuncio had no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell, I answer unhesitatingly, that my opinion has not changed, and that I certainly think the communication made to me by the Pope's Nuncio affords no proof of such a charge or understanding. Whether there be other allegations and facts circumstantial or direct, which may be presented to sustain this charge or not, I am not aware. And, as an honest man, I am bound to presume innocence until guilt is shown, in all cases, and especially in a matter affecting so deeply the honor of the country as well as the high parties immediately implicated.

You need not fear, my dear Sir, that my unwillingness on my part that I should be misrepresented to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Nuncio, could be used to allow my name or opinions to be used or perverted to your injury. I wish to do justice to all and the cause of truth. Your integrity or veracity is not in question. You state what you believe to be correct. You only draw an inference, and form an opinion from a fact which you think is legitimate—but which I, with necessarily a better knowledge of the circumstances, feel confident, is erroneous and ill-founded. As to any supposed bias, political or otherwise, contrary to truth as I understand it, it is scarcely necessary to say that I would scorn to allow it to influence me. It is hardly necessary for me to say to you and others to whom I am at all known, that while I have never been a violent partisan or zealot, I have always been a consistent Whig in politics, and in religious faith a Protestant. But in the one and in the other, I have endeavored to exercise a spirit of toleration, as most congenial with truth and sincerity it both. And if while in active political life, though now for some time past out of the vortex, I have endeavored to practice toleration towards my opponents, I certainly will not now abandon a spirit so essential to republican freedom, and especially at a period in our affairs, when the nation needs the united efforts of all her conservative patriotic and truly national men of every party and section, to avert impending dangers which threaten our government and people, an especial manner our own region of the country.

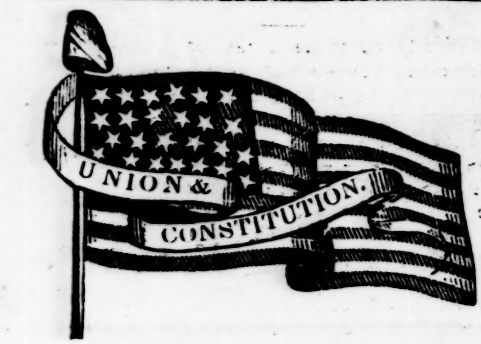
As to several particulars which you report of our conversation in Raleigh, about the practices and worship of the Roman church in Spain, and especially as to the statement that many, or that any Protestants, denied the right of Christian burial, being given over to the "anatomists"—and as to the "sale of indulgences," if you mean the sale of indulgences as practical in, and before the time of the Reformation, and not the worship of the Virgin and the Cross, constantly found in public places of worship, and often in the public offices and streets, with inscriptions and placards attached, promising indulgence for sins on condition of prayer and payment of certain monies, with which every traveller in Spain and some other parts of the Continent is familiar—and as to some other less important particulars to which you refer in this part of your letter, I can only remark that there are several discrepancies from what was really said, and that you are evidently mistaken, without intending to be so, in several matters. I allude to it also for the purpose of showing how easy it is to make inadvertent mistakes, in attempting to report a casual conversation had in a cursory manner and in the frankness of social and friendly intercourse. Deeming this portion of your letter irrelevant to the main subject, and that my reply may not be too long, I omit any further observation upon it.

As to that portion of your letter which refers to the publication of mine to you of the 6th of July, I have to say, that my desire and expectation was that if the subject was alluded to again in public, the correction should be made by publishing all and not merely a part of the letter—the inferences made by me as well as the facts stated—for I think that both were necessary to the correction requested, and a just understanding of the matter. As however, a similar statement was made in my letter to Mr. Ellis, of July 23d, which has been published I do not now deem the publication of the one to you important. The copy of it, which you supposed you had forwarded to me was not the same, but a copy of my letter to you of the 20th of July, requesting the publication of that of the 6th as soon as possible; of which letter, however, I had retained a copy when written.

As to the statement of the Union of July 28th, charging you with suppressing my letters, &c., &c., I freely admit there was cause of complaint. And as soon as I saw a notice of it in another paper, (for I did not see the Union itself,) I sent a note, dated July 30th, to the Editors of that paper, of which I enclose a copy. Whether it has appeared or not in that paper, I do not know—but presume not, from your letter—and therefore I will again, at once, forward a copy with a request that it be published, or that the offensive portion of the statement be corrected.

I remain, very truly and respectfully yours,
D. M. BARRINGER.
Hon. KENNETH RAYNER,
Raleigh, N. C.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.



In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Sept. 18, 1855.

SALISBURY.

MR. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

MAMMOTH SQUASH.—We have been presented with a flesh colored squash which weighs five feet in circumference and weighs sixty-three pounds. It was raised by Mr. JOHN C. MILLER, on his farm a few miles from this place, from a seed sent him by Hon. BUCHAN CRAIG from the Patent Office at Washington.

This is some—squash, and beats friend Evans' of the Milton Chronicle, corn stock all holes. It is now lying in our office for the inspection of the lovers of the wonderful.

MORE LUCK.—Capt. WEANT of this town will please accept our thanks for a Beet that weighs ten and a half pounds—measures eighteen and a half inches in circumference and twenty-two and a half in length. This Beet beats any thing yet in the horticultural production.

CAPT. WEANT has also left in our office a corn stalk eighteen feet long, which beats Evans' short stalk two feet, and is just 17 feet shorter than his long stalk.

THE HOKEVILLE EXPRESS.—Again has this paper been resuscitated, and thrown itself upon the world for support. M. L. FORD, Esq., appears in a neat and appropriate salutory, as Editor. In politics the paper will remain, as heretofore, neutral. We wish the editor every success in his new undertaking, and hope his path may never be overgrown with thorns and thistles as is the path of political editors.

THE ECCELLENCE SOCIETY, will please accept our thanks for a copy of "An Oration before the Eccelesian and Philanthropic Societies of Wake Forest College," by GEORGE STEVENSON, Esq. The subject treated in the address is, "The educated Farmer." We have glanced casually through it, and, from such, have formed a favorable opinion of it.

We are rejoice to find the following in the Daily Herald, dated Sept. 15:

"The Fever Abating. We are truly rejoiced to hear that the pestilence both in Norfolk and Portsmouth is abating. On Sunday and Monday in Norfolk there were 149 deaths, on Thursday only 6. On Thursday in Portsmouth, 5.

We trust that at last the pestilence has been stayed."

They have been an afflicted people, and we are fearful that this is only a temporary abatement of the dreadful scourge. Fever, Famine, and Smallpox have been, each in their turn, destroying multitudes. We are glad to see a disposition among the people at large and at home to give liberally to the unfortunate. Mr. Harrison, of this town, collected in one day about \$200 from our citizens, to be laid out in flour which the worthy and humane President of the North Carolina railroad has ordered to be shipped free of duty—the flour to be purchased at Haw River.

POLLY GONE.—MR. JOHN W. FINKS, special agent of the Post office department, arrived here on Saturday morning last and demanded of the Sheriff the unfortunate youthful mail robber, whose arrest we noticed week before last.

AN IMPOSTER.—DR. SAMUEL M. D. TANN, hailing from New Orleans, "where he had a lucrative practice, owned a large drugstore, had an interest in a hardware establishment of that city, besides owning a large amount of property in Columbia and Charleston, S. C.," figured quite extensively in and about Greensboro, says the Guardian. But the report reaching the ears of some of the villagers that this man, "22 or 23 years of age (apparently), near six feet high, slender form, dark skin (rascally) black eyes and hair, and of prepossessing manners and person," was nothing less than a confirmed swindler, he "was over the hills, far away" in less than no time. Although the Rail Road is not finished to Greensboro, had he not so incontinently mizzled, he would have rode on a rail beyond the "corporate limits" of the town, and there the parting words kindly spoken, something after this fashion:

"And whether we shall meet again, I know not. Therefore our everlasting farewell take:—Forever, and forever, farewell, Cassius! If we do meet again why we shall smile. If not, why this parting was well made."

CAROLINA PENNANT.—This interesting paper has been paying us its visits weekly, yet, from some cause or other we have failed to extend to it the customary greeting. We are now lying flat on our back—laid low by the most uncomfortable of all maladies, or rather to speak quotatiously, of "all the ills that flesh is heir to"—the blues; but taking up and reading the PENNANT, we are considerably recovered. We hope by the next greeting to be

reported off the sick list. The PENNANT is edited by R. H. WHITAKER, formerly editor of the *Grafe*, and is published weekly by J. F. Miller & L. N. Keith, in Raleigh, at the low price of \$1. per annum. We hope to have the pleasure of shaking the witty cur's (Whitaker's) paw regularly hereafter.

CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.—The September number of this agricultural journal has been received. Mr. COOKE, deserves much credit for the pains taken to publish such a handsome journal. It is filled, as usual, with a variety of useful articles for the Agriculturalists. Price \$1. address W. D. COOKE, Raleigh.

KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION.—We have received an invitation, from Messrs. W. B. WILSON, J. L. MILLER, and S. W. MERTON, committee of invitation, to participate in the celebration of the BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN on the spot where it was fought, on the 4th of Oct. next. We fear it will be utterly out of our power to attend. We should like more than pleased to visit the spot where the British Commander, Col. FERGUSON, had taken a strong position, awaiting an attack from the American Army, which he deemed so impregnable, and impudently declared that he was now in a place that "God Almighty could not drive him from"; and where the American arms achieved such a brilliant victory.

The Editors of the *Yorkville Enquirer* will please accept our thanks for the kind invitation to be with them at the "Palmetto House," in Yorkville, on the 5th prox.

The mania for self murder still continues in the Northern cities. The New York Herald of September 8, contains lengthy accounts of four cases of suicide. Three the consequences of poverty and want of friends; the other remorse of conscience—he having killed a rival suitor for the hand of a lady in matrimony. The unfortunate were all foreigners. Three was a lady, her sister and child. When will the prating hypocrites of the North cease to revile our Southern institutions? Never was the fear of starvation an incentive to a southern negro to cut his own throat. Let come what will, plenty or want, the slave is content with the present and the future, to him, is divested of all its terrors. How many thousands are there now, as white and free as the whitest and freest, that would rejoice to exchange places with our slaves! When will that abolition paper, so extensively patronized in the South—the Saturday Evening Post—cease vituperating slavery, and lend its columns for the benefitting the poorer class by whom it is surrounded? If it would advocate the hanging of all the Passmore Williamsons and other negro thieves in the country, it would do more for the morals of the country than by its useless spending of vindictive spleen upon its superiors; but we are digressing from the subject.

The other case of suicide was that of a young German; born in opulence, and rolling in luxury, he pursued a life of extravagance, killed his rival, and with his innamorata fled his country. He closed his letter found upon his person, thus:

"We arrived in Switzerland; but here was a new disaster—my mother had died. A rock less hand had put her house in flames, and after a fortnight of painful illness, she died of the wounds. My grievance, my contaminated conscience, drove me onward. Having arranged my luggage I resolved to fly to America. We reached the shore of the sea with out any accident. After three weeks of our passage to this country had gone, a storm came, scattered the ship, and my beloved and all my property were devoured by the waves. I, with some others, was saved by another vessel. Having arrived at New York without any means, I sought for a living, which I found. Not being content with my life, I roamed through various countries; I was in the West and in the South, but nowhere I found peace. My conscience persecuted me everywhere; the specter of my victim was before me; when sleeping he stood before me, and now I trust I will reconcile my fault and my victim by my blood."

Read carefully the letter of Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, to be found elsewhere in this paper. This letter dispels all foul slanders used against President Pierce and the Democratic party. The *Advocate*, published at Kingston, says it substantiates all that has been charged by Mr. RAYNER—corruptly obtaining the Catholic vote. We leave the letter to the decision of all fair minded and honorable men. Mr. RAYNER cites, to sustain his foulmouthed slander, among others, a letter from Gen. SINGLETARY, of Pitt county, which we copy in full.

"RALEIGH, Sept. 2, 1855.
HON. K. RAYNER.—Dear Sir: The statement made to me by Mr. Barringer was in a casual conversation, with which I did not charge my memory, and I am not able to recall it fully. It agreed substantially with the statement he now makes. I understood him as intending to convey the idea, that it was a suspicious circumstance in connection with the charge against the President or his party, of a bargain for the Catholic vote; and I remarked that I did not think it amounted to any proof of such a thing. Upon which he replied promptly, that he did not mean to make any such charge—but merely mentioned it and it might pass for what it was worth. I think he also disclaimed any belief in the charge that had been made.

This is the substance of what was said. Very respectfully,
G. E. B. SINGLETARY."

SANTA ANNA.—This old tyrant has experienced more of the ups and downs of life than any other man living. Were it not that he possesses as many lives as a cat, he long since would have emigrated to that "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler returns." Yesterday he held the dominion over a race of people, ignorant subjects of his uncontrollable passions now an exile from his native land, driven away by popular clamor, teaching very forcibly that the power behind

the throne is greater than the throne itself. Lately he was in Havana offering loans of large sums of money to the merchants, but the old "swindling machine" azed a higher rate of interest than they were inclined to pay, consequently, he walked off with his hands in his pockets beating time to the tune of "Jordan is a hard road to trample, I believe." Some of his men, on his arrival at Havana, perhaps rejoiced at the sight of land, went on shore, got pretty well "up in licker" and engaged in a street riot, consequently were entertained over night within the walls of the Guard house. His private secretary, Jose Morales de los Rios, (jawcracker!) kept himself concealed in the vessel, not feeling disposed to exhibit his 'phiz' to his numerous creditors who were ready to pounce upon him should he come ashore, to "get that little he owed them." Sic transit gloria mundi.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The RACHEL, the noted French tragedienne now acting in New York, has contributed \$1,000 for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The *Tri-Weekly Raleigh Star*, speaking of the canvass in Mississippi, uses some very harsh language concerning those that choose to think and act for themselves, and who will not worship in the K. N. pagoda; it has "most encouraging reports," &c., &c. "It says: the flag of the Union at Jackson, in its last issue says:—

"We have piles of letters on our table, from every part of the State, bringing the most cheering intelligence, and will say to our friends in all sincerity, that there is now a voting majority of at least ten thousand in favor of the American cause in the State of Mississippi."

Wonder if the Editor of the *Star* did not have "letters piled" as high as Pelion upon Ossa, "from every part of the State bringing" news most cheerful to his dear heart concerning the late canvass in his own State. But how sadly was he deceived. He swallowed the letters at one gulp, but his chargin at disappointment is more than his stomach can well bear at once.

We want more evidences of the defeat of the Democratic party than your "piles of letters."

REBELLION AMONG THE WOMEN.—We have often heard of rebellions, &c., among the sterner sex, but the women, the wives and subject of Brigham Young, Governor de facto of Utah Territory, and Autocrat, High Priest and Prophet of all the Mormons in and about the Great Salt Lake City are about playing the duce with Sir Brigham, and his associate polygamists. It seems as if several of the Mrs. Brigham, on the arrival of Col. Steptoe and his detachment of U. S. Troops, were disposed to fancy them, much to the discomfiture of the High Priest; as he experienced much relief at the departure of the Col. and his Spartan band of heroes. These soldiers sent out to preserve good order appropriated to take the wives and daughters of the Brighamites out-riding, walking &c., and the whole affair terminated in the disclosure that several of them were carried off en route for California. This affords a clue to get at the Mormons. If they got to kicking up a muss with the government, let the President order an army of young and handsome men to the Salt Lake to play hide and seek and a game or two of "tipsey" with these fair Mormons; they will be sure to steal them all away and leave Brigham in a "bad fix." We wot of some that would volunteer to go.

'Tis evident that Brigham does not like the visits of the citizen soldiers of the East; besides "hooking" his wives and children he thinks that they grow a little familiar with his Highness and in this case, like others, "familiarity breeds contempt." Here what he says:

"The experience of the last winter has taught us a good lesson, and we hope it has taught the people generally a lesson. I am troubled all the time with 'Bro. Brigham' and 'Pres. Young.' 'I do love you, Pres. Young,' when at the same time some who use such expressions will have one arm round my neck loving me dearly and the other around the neck of a scoundrel, trying to get Christ and Belial together; this I cannot endure."

The Prophet is evidently wrathful.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

The Board of Internal Improvement met in this City on the 12th,—all the members in attendance.

We learn that the State's subscription, \$1,066,600, to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, was duly made.

Owing to some inadvertence, upon the part of the Commissioners of the Western and North Carolina Railroad, in affixing their seals to the instrument informing the Governor of the organization of the company, &c., the State's subscription was not made nor the State's Directors appointed. All this will be done, however, on the 20th, to which time the matter has been deferred.

The State's subscription of \$20,000 towards the improvement of the Yadkin was made in proper form, as required by the charter. Messrs. H. C. Jones, Peter Hairston and James E. Kerr were appointed Directors.

She State is now fully embarked in the good work—Heaven speed it!

Raleigh Register.

ROBERT EMMETT PALMER. Who was raised in Danville, Va., left that place about thirteen years ago, shortly after the death of his father, for the West or South, and has not been heard of for many years. He is now about 29 or 30 years of age. His mother, Mrs.

Mary Palmer, is now residing in Greensboro, N. C., and has suffered a great deal of anxiety on account of his long absence. If her son is still living, it would be source of great satisfaction to her to hear from him; and if dead, she wishes to know when and where he died. She will take it as a very great kindness in any one to give her information on the subject, that her mind may be relieved from so painful a suspense.

The Danville, Va., papers, together with those of the South-west, are most respectfully requested to copy this notice. Greens. Patriot.

ABBOTT, was brought before the Mayor of Richmond on Monday last, looking very badly, his nose presenting a swollen appearance, as "if it had come in contact with some hard substance when it preceded its distinguished owner from the cars." He stated that he was stunned by his jump, and lay helpless for two hours; but recovering finally, he managed to work off his hand-cuffs, and then proceeded on his pilgrimage. He stole in Oxford, N. C., \$275 in money from Dr. W. Lewis, and bonds amounting to \$18,000 from the same gentleman, which he held as guardian for J. D. Ridley; also a gold watch from Wm. J. Royster. He was arrested and ordered 39 lashes, which were duly administered, and 39 more were to have been given in November. A letter from Richmond, however, induced the Oxford authorities to send him thither, where he will be tried for stealing \$48.75 from J. M. Bibb, a gold watch and \$16 from Col. Roane, of King William, \$60 from Wm. Justis, and sundry articles of jewelry from another person. The examination has been postponed until the 19th instant.

It is said that when officer Tyler heard of his capture, his face was "resplendent with joy." Wil. Herald. Sept. 12.

Mr. Z. Sykes the assistant Inspector of streets, in Portsmouth, gives us a gloomy picture of the melancholy scenes he is doomed to witness in his daily rounds. The other day he had occasion to inspect a lot on Charlotte street. He found in the yard three curly headed little children, romping about, rolling on the ground, with unkempt hair, and dirty, tattered garments. He enquired for their father—"Pa—Pa is dead"—"then where is your mother?" "Ma—Ma is dead, too?" "Yes,"—added the youngest, and a big ugly black man came, and carried them away, directly they were dead? "Good God!" continued Mr. Sykes, shocked at the scene—"and who have you to take care of you?" "Nobody, sir." Who gives you anything to eat? "Mary, the colored woman next door, gives us some bread every day." Never, said Mr. Sykes, have my feelings been so pained—the forlorn condition of the little orphans—their tender years, and childish insensibility of their great loss, made me sick to my heart, and I could not restrain my tears! We need not add that the bereaved innocents were taken in charge by the Howard Association, and will be duly provided for.

The Weldon correspondent of the Petersburg Democrat under date Sept. 11, says:

"The peculiar fly that has infested the infected cities during the prevalence of the fever, and of which I have made arrangements to send you specimens to-morrow, is said to be dying off rapidly in Norfolk. They have got as high up the road as Boykin's Depot, and it is said appear in large numbers in Suffolk.

Whether their death in Norfolk may be regarded as a favorable omen or not, I cannot determine, but it is hoped that the fever has well nigh spent itself, though there are no signs of abatement yet, on the contrary, according to the population, it is raging with more violence than ever. Where, when, and how it will stop, the future can only show. No one believes that one frost will allay it—a dozen, and they must be heavy too, will be necessary, and from present indications, many weeks will elapse before they appear."

In the meantime who can estimate the amount of suffering that will be experienced in Norfolk and Portsmouth? The cry now is not "God help the poor," but God help all, and especially the widows and orphans.

The family of the lamented Dr. Collins passed through this place going South to-day.—They will return soon, and pass through your city en route for Baltimore. They are deeply distressed, and much sympathy is felt for them.

Rev. Thomas Hume goes to-day by the 2 o'clock train to Richmond, on behalf of the sufferers. He has had the fever and recovered.

You will hardly receive letters from Portsmouth, and I fear, too, will be disappointed in getting them from Norfolk, as Capt. Corbett informs me there is no one at Portsmouth to receive and attend to the mails, and it is quite possible the mail train will stop running for a while.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I

have learned there were 25 deaths in Portsmouth during the twenty-four hours ending sunrise this morning, and a great many new cases.—Thirty deaths were reported in Norfolk for the same time, and the fever on the increase.

Among the deaths were Mrs. B. B. Walters (whose husband died lately), Rev. Vernon Eskridge, Mr. Vermilion, heretofore reported sick, and Mr. H. Forde, the superintendent of the county ferry.

The disease is becoming more and more fatal, and still spreading. Where will it spread to? Soon every person living or staying in Norfolk or Portsmouth will have had it. We must wait and see.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK.

The latest news from Norfolk and Portsmouth up to Tuesday night—is as distressing as ever.

There were sixty burials in Norfolk on Tuesday, and in Portsmouth fourteen deaths up to three o'clock, P. M. The Rev. James Chisholm, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is among the dead; and the Rev. Mr. Devlin, of the Catholic Church, had suffered a relapse, and it was thought could not recover. Walter H. Taylor, merchant of Norfolk, died at Baltimore of the fever, on Monday last.

There has been no case of yellow fever in Suffolk since the death of Mr. Riddick. Standard Sept. 15th.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Sept. 11. The steamer Africa has arrived, with Liverpool dates of September 1.

There is nothing in the form of news beyond the official reports of the recent battle on the Chernaya, which is shown to have resulted in the entire success of the Allies. Another attack of the Russians was expected near the cemetery.

Onar Pasha has definitely assumed command in Asia. There was nothing important from Kars or the Black Sea.

The despatches of Simpson and Pellissier state that the Russian knock on the 17th was made by 55,000 men and 160 pieces of artillery, and that the object was to break up the siege. The Russians fought with the greatest bravery, but were thrice repulsed. The French lost 17 officers killed, 50 wounded, and 1,500 men killed and wounded. Letters say that the Russians lost 2,000. The allies were preparing to cross the Tchernaya.

Simpson telegraphs that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 17th, with as much effect as anticipated. Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs, on the 27th, that the fire of the allies was occasionally very strong. The Swenborg batteries were not at all injured.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1

Cotton has been stiffer, but not higher. Sales of the week 51,000 bales, including 4,500 to speculators and exporters.

The quotations of cotton are: Fair Orleans 71 8d.; Middling 67 16d.; Fair Uplands 67 8d.; Middling 61 4d. Stock of American in port 367,000 bales.

Wheat dull and declining, owing to the favorable weather. White wheat 11s. 9d. a 12s. 3d., red 10s. 2d. Mixed corn 38s. 6d.

Bacon firm. Lard 56 a 57s. Rice steady. Tar 19s. Turpentine 33s a 34s. Coffee active and unchanged.

Breadstuffs were dull and unchanged. The weather was favorable. Corn had declined 1s., but according to some circulars was active at advancing rates.

Consols closed at 91.

The latest Liverpool circulars say that owing to the favorable weather, wheat had declined 3d., flour 2s. 6d., and corn 1s. The market closed steadily.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

Advantage of the Allies at Sebastopol. New York, Sept. 11.—The steamer Arago, from Havre, arrived here this afternoon. Having sailed on the 29th ult., her advices are anticipated by the steamer Africa at Halifax. She brings 82 passengers.

The English papers contain some items not embraced in the Halifax report. Queen Victoria had returned to England.

Gen. Pelissier telegraphs, under date of August 24th, that on the previous night the French carried the Russian ambuscade on the glacis of Malakoff. Subsequently a body of 500 Russians tried to retake it, but they were repulsed with a loss of three hundred.

Napoleon, in a letter to Gen. Pelissier, thanking the army for their Tchernaya victory, says he looks for a speedy termination of the siege, and says that if Sebastopol does not fall he knows by information received that the Russian army cannot again sustain the struggle through the coming winter.

The Russians are said to have doubled their garrison at Sebastopol, and have launched several new vessels at Nicolaeff.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.

The train bound West ran off the track yesterday, killing one person and injuring two others.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.
New York, Sept. 13.
The Herald has advised from Havana stating that a new tariff will shortly go into operation there, prejudicial to the interests of the United States. A preference is given to East India over American rice, and an attempt will be made to supersede the American carrying trade by Spanish vessels.

MAINE ELECTION.
Portland, Me., Sept. 11.
Returns from 156 towns give Morrill, Republican, for Governor, 29,000; Wells, Democrat, 26,000; Read, Whig, 6,000. The Legislature is probably anti Republican.

MAINE ELECTION.
Augusta, Sept. 13.
Returns from 298 towns show there has been no election by the people, and that there is a large Anti-Republican majority in the Legislature.

THE PESTILENCE AT NORFOLK.
Baltimore, September 11.
The deaths at Norfolk on Sunday from yellow fever amounted to 40, but the number of new cases was decreasing. Eight of the physicians are dead. The disease has broken out in Suffolk, the country town of Nansemond county, about 17 miles from Portsmouth, and the people were flying in all directions.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.
Washington, Sept. 13.
The War Department has disallowed General Scott's back pay as Lt. General. Stables of Alabama, has been appointed Associate Justice of Kansas, vice Elmore removed.

THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.
Washington, Sept. 11.
The military of the District, together with some visiting companies from Baltimore, are celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of North Point to-day, giving quite a holiday appearance to our streets.

YELLOW FEVER ON SHIPBOARD.
New York, Sept. 11.
The ship Chas. Cooper, from Mobile, bound for Europe, is announced below, with the captain sick with the fever.

AWFUL SCENES IN CHINA.—Dr. Wentworth writes from Shanghai, under date of the 17th of June, that at Canton the chief amusement of the Imperialists, was cutting off heads. Lt. Jones, of the United States Navy, saw one hundred and fifty decapitated in one day. Mr. Williams also writes, that nearly a thousand were butchered in a recent week, beside five or six times that number at Shanghai, the place of the capture of most of the unhappy victims of this indiscriminate murder.

The North China Herald of May 26th says:
"Woo chang and Hankow have again fallen into the hands of the rebels."
The Pekin Gazette of April 20th confirms the account, and says that the "lieutenant governor of Hoo Hwang and the prefect of the provincial city, both died in the struggle." On the other hand, several cities, for some time in the hands of the rebels, have been recaptured by the Imperialists. The North China Herald remarks: "However the civil war may fluctuate between the hostile parties in the interior, we have little apprehension that it will affect the foreign trade, unless they resume hostile demonstrations in the ten districts, which are said to be at present tolerably clear of rebels."

The statistical tables of mortality show a red ebon in this country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Dr. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. He also asserts that the cure from his Cherry Pectoral Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to his fellow men.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the reflection for his reward.
Springfield Daily Courier.

AN INVALUABLE REMEDY.—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

Please look at This.
If there is any person in Salisbury wanting an experienced Book-keeper or Salesman, from Western North Carolina, he will please make it known through the Editor of the Salisbury "Watchman."
Aug. 28th, 1855. 3x14.

WM. R. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

MARRIAGES.
On the 13 inst. by Rev. John D. Schock, Wm. N. RITCHIE, to Mary L. LOWMEYER, second daughter of Charles and Catharine Ludwig, all of Cabarrus County.
In Davie County, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. JACOB P. BARBER of Rowan and Miss REBECCA T. second daughter of Arthur Neely, Esq.
On the 6th inst., by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. DAVID FISHER and Miss MARY A. L. BROWN.

DEATHS.
Died at Gold Hill, Rowan County, N. C., on the 12th of Sept. 1855, Mrs. MARY L. HONEYCUTT, wife of D. W. Honeycutt, Esq., in her 22d year. She was the daughter of R. H. and L. Umstead of Gold Hill. At the early age of eight years, sister Honeycutt united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she has, until her death, been a consistent member. In her youth, she was an ardent devotee of the Lord, and the affectionate daughter, the warm friend, the kind neighbor and the consistent Christian. She was always found in the Sabbath School, Class and other religious meetings, wherever health and other circumstances permitted. In all the relations of life she acted so as to be universally esteemed by those who have known her. During the four weeks of her sickness, she exhorted those who visited her to prepare for death. She seemed to have premonitions of her approaching end on a long time before she was taken sick, and during its continuance, she always spoke as if conscious that she was destined soon to bid farewell to earthly things, to mingle with heavenly companions. On Friday before she died, she called her husband and other relatives to her bedside, and one by one asked them if they would meet her in heaven. To this request she would take no denial, till she obtained an affirmative promise. She bore her afflictions (which was flux) with great patience and resignation. Her only desire seemed to be that the Lord would hasten the hour of her departure to the eternal home. Her enjoyment of the comforts of religion all the time, was said to be, by those who attended her, clear, full and satisfactory beyond anything they had ever witnessed. Her own description of it as the best that can be given. "There is not a cloud between me and my Savior." She was perfectly rational to the last moment of her life. She died like one falling into a gentle slumber. Her last whisper that could be understood, was "glory, glory, glory!"

Her mortal remains were followed to the tomb by a large concourse of relatives and citizens of Gold Hill, for all felt that the Lord had taken away one who was amiable and lovely in life and now she is dead, she is embraced in their memories and affections. Rev. J. A. Linn, performed the services of sepulture.

L. C. GROSECLOSE.
The Hillsborough Recorder and Knoxville (Tenn.) Wagon, please copy.

COMMERCIAL.
Salisbury Market.—Sept. 19, 1855.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]
Apples, (dried) 62 a 8
Bacon, 11 1/2 a 12
Butter, 11 1/2 a 12
Cattle, 12 a 14
Corn, 50 a 55
Dried, 12 a 15
Eggs, 10 a 12
Flour, 10 a 12
Hams, 10 a 12
Lard, 10 a 12
Pork, 10 a 12
Rice, 10 a 12
Sugar, 10 a 12
Wheat, 10 a 12
Yams, 10 a 12

CHARLOTTE MARKET.—Sept. 12 1855
Cotton—7 1/2 a 9 1/2; Bagging 20; Corn, 60 a 65; Potatoes 10 a 12; Onions 10 a 12; Butter 15 a 20; Bacon, 10 a 12; Beef 10 a 12; Pork 10 a 12; Sugar 10 a 12; Coffee 10 a 12; Tea 10 a 12; Spices 10 a 12; Lard 10 a 12; Eggs 10 a 12; Flour 10 a 12; Hams 10 a 12; Cattle 10 a 12; Sheep 10 a 12; Poultry 10 a 12; Fish 10 a 12; Fruit 10 a 12; Vegetables 10 a 12; Miscellaneous 10 a 12.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 15, 1855
Bacon—12 a 13; Molasses—32 a 33; Candles—18 a 20; Apples—25 a 30; Sugar—50 a 55; Coffee—10 a 12; Tea—10 a 12; Spices—10 a 12; Lard—10 a 12; Eggs—10 a 12; Flour—10 a 12; Hams—10 a 12; Cattle—10 a 12; Sheep—10 a 12; Poultry—10 a 12; Fish—10 a 12; Fruit—10 a 12; Vegetables—10 a 12; Miscellaneous—10 a 12.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 13, '55
Bacon—12 1/2 a 15; Hides—11 a 14; Shoulders—11 1/2 a 13; Hams—12 a 14; Corn—13 a 14; Butter—24 a 26; Eggs—10 a 12; Flour—10 a 12; Lard—10 a 12; Sugar—10 a 12; Coffee—10 a 12; Tea—10 a 12; Spices—10 a 12; Miscellaneous—10 a 12.

COFFEE, per lb.
Laguayra 18 a 16
Rio 11 1/2 a 12
St. Domingo 11 a 12
COTTON, 00 a 10 1/2
CORN MEAL, per bush. 1 1/2 a 1 3/4
FEATHERS, 45 a 50
FISH, per lb. 1 1/2 a 2
Mackerel No. 1 1 1/2 a 2
do No. 2 1 1/2 a 2
do No. 3 1 1/2 a 2
HERRING, 45 a 50
Lard 45 a 60
Canal 18 a 14 a 60
N. C. R. 8 50 a 60
OATS, 80 a 85
BEANS, 00 a 1 40
LIGUORS, per gal. 10
Whiskey 40 a 47
N. E. Rum 50 a 55
Gin 50 a 55
Brandy 50 a 55
do Apple 75 a 100

NOTICE.
JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior assortment of all kinds, Canned Goods, Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Brooms for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.
J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Land and Mill for Sale!
A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of
150 Acres
of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL
is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.
The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, an application be made so to meet at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.
RICHARD H. COWAN.
September 18, 1855. 16—1y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
Salisbury Sept. 18, '55.
E. MYERS
MOST respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is now receiving the most select stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
which he has never before had the pleasure to offer, comprising
Ladies Dress Goods
of every description from 61 cent Prints up to MORO ANTIQUE SILK DRESSES at \$40 a pair.

His Stock
NEEDLE WORKED EMBROIDERIES he does not hesitate in asserting, is the "largest most elegant" and more varied than has ever before been exhibited to a North Carolina public, consisting of FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED JACONET and Swiss Collars and Sleeves At all prices, Hosiery, Cap-pene, Valenciennes, Mechlin, Maline and Plain Lace Collars, Collarets and Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Skirts, Infant's Waists, Robes and Dresses, Edgings, and insertings in great variety. Moreover, he has a large assortment of
Ladies Cloaks & Trimmings, Stolls, CASHMERE,
Crape, Bay State and other Shazels. His assortment of
Staple Dry Goods
is complete, comprising almost every article in the line.

He has a first rate assortment of
Gentlemen's Wear
comprising
Ready-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, Gloves, Gaiters, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies Hosiery and Gloves in great variety, in staple and complete assortment of
STAPLE & FINE DRY GOODS,
which he does not think necessary to enumerate more fully. All he asks, is an examination of his stock before purchasing, as
HANDSOME GOODS
and inducements will be offered which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
He takes this method of tendering his most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and trusts to merit a continuance of the same.
E. MYERS.
Sep. 18, 1855. No. 4, Granite Building. 16—4y

To Country Merchants.
WE are receiving a very large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
bought expressly for the use of country Trade, we invite your examination of our Stock before making your purchases, as we are confident we can and will make it to your interest to buy from us, we are sure as large a stock has never been exhibited in Western North Carolina.
BREM & STEELE.
Trade Street.
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 18, 1855. 16—4y

SANTA ANNA
Abdicated!
UPON the strength of which the subscribers, receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of
Read-Made Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in general, to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 16—y.

A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND CAPS, just received by
JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y.

PRESERVATION BETTER THAN
Extraction!!
DR. W. F. BASON,
(regular in both Medicine & Dental Surgery)
DENTIST
NOW on the Tenth Annual visit through W. N. Carolina, begs to say that he will attend all calls from friends or P. Office at SALISBURY during the continuance of this notice.
N. B. Having every facility, and competent assistants, none need suffer with, or deprecate of TREETH who apply in time.
Office hours from 9 to 5.
September, 11. 15y

Land For Sale!!
LYING near the Mocksville and Salisbury road, five miles this side of Mocksville, the tract containing
Ninety one acres;
about 30 or 35 acres are cleared, 4 or 5 of which is first-rate meadow. There is a good House, Kitchen, Smoke house and Barn; plenty of good spring water. It is an excellent stand for a Blacksmith shop. Call on the Subscriber.
THOS. T. MAXWELL.
Salisbury, Sept. 4 1855. 14—1y

DR. CHARLES T. POWE.
HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 11—1y

Shoe Your Negroes.
A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite Building.
J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. 11—1y

PLEASE NOTICE THIS.
THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.
N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.
ROBERT H. BARNES.
Salisbury, Aug. 23rd, 1855. 3x14

TO CONTRACTORS.
THE undersigned Commissioneer, offering the building of a large Brick Church to contractors, to be located 10 1/2 miles South from Salisbury, on the old Organ Church lot. The edifice to be 60 feet wide by 80 feet long, and about 22 feet high; to have five entrance doors, three on the front side and one at each end; the pulpit to be built on one side, and a gallery on the opposite side, in front of the choir. Contractors will please to call on P. A. Sifferd, to examine the plan and specifications for said building. Private bids will be received by any one of the commissioners until Saturday the 6th of October next, when there will be a meeting on the Church grounds to close the bids, and enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidder.
P. A. SIFFERD,
C. A. HELIG,
J. S. GRAEBER,
D. EDLEMAN,
P. N. HELIG.
Commissioners.
Rowan, Co. N. C., Sept. 3, 1855. 14—4y.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 89.—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions, in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for improving instruction next session.
Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.
Terms will continue as heretofore, viz:
Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67 50
Use of Instrument, 2 50
Music, 10 00
Guitar, 10 00
Pencil drawing or water color painting, 10 00
Oil painting, 20 00
French language, 10 00
Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 00
For day pupils the prices will vary from \$3 to \$15.
For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each.
Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.
Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance.
JESSE RANKIN.
August, 1855. 5—14
P. N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward as count.

\$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in Iredell County, on the 4th inst., a black Negro Boy named Absalom, about 20 years old; six feet high, light build; speaks about a little hollow voice; no other marks recollected. Any person confining said boy in Jail, or returning him so that I get him, shall have the above reward.
ROBERT RAMSAY.
August 4, 1855. 11—3w.

Land For Sale!!
A DESIRABLE tract of land known as the RAMSAY TRACT, belonging to the heirs (who are of age) of Samuel Barr, dec'd, lying on the waters of Back Creek, and adjoining the lands of David Updegraff, Wm. Poston, Col. A. M. Goodman and others; containing about
150 Acres;
some 50 of which is now under a successful state of cultivation. Said tract has on it a small but good meadow, a fine spring and an eligible site for building. Also, adjoining the above tract, a lot of 20 acres 15 of which are under cultivation. I offer said land for sale on reasonable terms, with bond and approved security. Those wishing further information can address the subscriber at Mt. Ulla, Rowan Co., or call at his residence half a mile east of said Post Office.
RICHARD R. BARR.
Mount Ulla, Aug. 31st, 1855. 14—4y

\$50 REWARD!
MY blacksmith NELSON ran away, on the 6th of July, from my plantation in the Jersey Settlement, near the Yadkin river, and in Davidson County.

Said Negro
is about 35 years of age, of a yellow complexion, in height about 5 feet 10 inches, steps long in walking, rather quick in speaking, cheek bones rather high, a round black eye, that has the appearance of near-sightedness, which is not the case. Generally well clothed, hair curly, has a small scar on his breast where a needle was cut out.
He may attempt to pass off as a free man, or in company with some white person, or free negro.
The above reward will be given for his apprehension, or commitment to some jail, so that I can get him.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1855. 15—1y.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

WHEAT MARKET SPRINGS' MILLS.
I WISH to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price. Charlotte from its facilities of transportation is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along; if you want the very highest figure for it.
I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.
LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, June 15, 1855. 3m—4.



TO THE PATRONS OF PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
OWING to the large amount of Counterfeit Pain Killer put up and sold as genuine by unprincipled men, who have been obliged to resort to very expensive measures to protect ourselves pecuniarily, and the public from great injury by buying and using their worthless counterfeits. The comparative plain and simple style in which our Pain Killer has been put up, has made it very easy for those disposed to imitate it very successfully, as far as its external appearance, in style of bottle, label and color of the article; but we need not say that the compound is a miserable filthy production and calculated to do great injury to those who might use it with the confidence the genuine Pain Killer has acquired. The bottle labels and one label on each box has also a correct likeness of Perry Davis which it will be impossible to counterfeit it successfully.
We have been to this expense that the public might have perfect confidence that they were getting the genuine article when they buy a bottle as above described. To those who have so long used and proved the merits of our article we would say that we shall continue to prepare our Pain Killer of the best and purest materials and that it shall be every way worthy of their approbation as a family medicine.
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers Generally.
Sept. 7, 1855. 9—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
TOWN POINT,
NORFOLK, VA.
Special Attention Paid to Selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.
REFER TO
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co. N. C.
J. G. B. ROULECK, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
Geo. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

NEUFFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

Plantation For Sale.
THE undersigned offers a valuable Plantation, lying six miles West of Salisbury, for sale on good terms to any one desirous of purchasing. The tract contains
175 Acres,
and in well watered and improved, having a good dwelling and out buildings—the barn new and well constructed. It is a first rate stand for a blacksmith, and there is a shop with all necessary tools on the premises.
The plantation is in good order, and has ten acres of as good meadow as can be found in this country.
Persons wishing to purchase must call soon, or they will lose a bargain.
MOSES BROWN.
August 16, 1855. 12—1y.

TO SHIPPERS.
HUGH L. TINLEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERBON.)
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2 1/2 per cent. commission.
We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.
Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2 1/2 per cent.
Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.
We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.
We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:
John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. K. Columbia.
U. Passalunghi, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.
F. W. McMeister, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Mearns, Agent of New York Steamers.
Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 13, 1855. 7—Om.

PROSPECT HILL ACADEMY.
THE exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday of September next.
This Academy is situated in the Western part of Rowan County, in a healthy, intelligent and moral neighborhood.
The rates of Tuition as follows:
The Primary English branches . . . \$5.00
Higher English branches . . . 7.00
Classics and Mathematics . . . 12.00
Board can be obtained convenient to the Academy at five or six dollars per month.
No deduction, except in cases of protracted sickness.
J. RODERIC MACALAY.
August 23, 1855. 13—4y.

MOCKVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 28th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.
TERMS.
Primary Department, per session of 5 or 6 months . . . \$5.00
Higher English Branches . . . 12.00
Classics . . . 15.00
August 7, 1855. 11—4y.

LIST OF LETTERS,
Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury N. C. August 31, 1855.
A—E. Alexander.
B—Mrs. M. Benson, R. H. Bloom, James W. Bailey, E. H. Beale, E. Brandon, W. P. Burke, N. C. Brown, C. H. Bernheim, W. B. Beard, E. M. Beatty, 2.
C—J. M. Cleland, 2 B. Y. Cobb, T. Carter, 2 Josiah Cheeks, J. M. Crader, J. H. Cross, J. H. Conner, D. H. Carline, W. H. Conner.
D—Candy Dabney, 2 J. Dougherty.
F—John Fesperman, P. A. Fisher, W. R. Fraily.
J. S. Graber, Col. Goodman, Miss Jane Griffin, Joseph Gheen, Miss Rachel C. Gheen, Peter Gallighie, Miss J. Gregory, T. J. Glover, Mary R. Gardner, E. L. Gayford, 2 Rev. Ed. Grimes.
H—Owen Holmes, Rev. B. Hall, J. S. Hitchens, 3 Mrs. R. A. Hudson, W. C. Hugins, Miss C. House, W. J. Humphreys, B. C. Hall, Herriot & Holmes.
J—J. N. Johnson, N. S. Jones.
K—W. L. Kistler, O. Kerns, A. J. Kincaid, B. S. Kider, E. A. Kittler, G. Kneale, Peter Kuthie.
L—Mrs. Sarah W. Limbaugh, H. Lamb, J. S. Lyrely, S. Leathco, Miss E. Lawrence, Robt. Love, B. Leathco.
M—Miss P. Minor, Miss Mollie McClenand, E. A. Mingus, Henry Miller, B. Michaels, J. C. McCull, Mrs. C. M. M. Corquodill, Julia Mischeniemi, S. J. Miller, W. C. Miller.
P—Julius Pinkston, 3 T. Pearson, J. E. Pankes, Mrs. M. Porter, J. H. Parker, E. E. Phillips, J. C. Palmer, Mrs. E. Payne, W. W. Paine, J. S. Plummer.
R—E. Rice, Miss J. C. Redwine, R. S. Ryder, J. C. Raby, Asa Riblin.
S—Julia Smith, (a colored woman) George Smith, 2 J. D. Shonka, V. Shonka, Calop Scher, E. Shonka, 2 J. B. Shorwood, Lydia Swink, E. Shepard, John Sides, J. F. Shaffer, A. H. Smith, 2 J. H. Stewart, O. Swink.
T—Elizabeth Tanner, N. Thompson, Peter Trexler, 2 John or Thomas Todd, M. Tucker, Jacob Trexler, Harriet S. Thompson, R. Thompson, S. S. Trot.
V—M. M. Valentine, Lafayette Vaneston, R. Valentine.
W—James Watson, G. H. Waller, B. P. White, R. Whiff, H. W. Watson, W. F. Watson, Ann E. Wood, Miss M. B. Wood, Ann Walker, J. Williams, 2 D. F. Walker, Dr. G. Wood, Watts Tomlein & Co., G. A. Waller.
JOHN A. WEIRMAN, P. M.

Blank Deeds for Sale
AT THE BANNER OFFICE.
12—1y.

